

(Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 373, a resolution recognizing the historical significance of Executive Order 9066 and expressing the sense of the Senate that policies that discriminate against any individual based on the actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, or religion of that individual would be a repetition of the mistakes of Executive Order 9066 and contrary to the values of the United States.

S. RES. 466

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 466, a resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster-care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster-care system.

S. RES. 467

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 467, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, to be observed from May 6 through May 12, 2016.

AMENDMENT NO. 4067

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4067 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4068

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4068 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4085

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4085 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4098

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4098 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4100

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4100 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4112

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4112 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4118

At the request of Mr. PERDUE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4118 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4120

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4120 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 2984. A bill to impose sanctions in relation to violations by Iran of the Geneva Convention (III) or the right under international law to conduct innocent passage, and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2984

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "No Impunity for Iranian Aggression at Sea Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE COMPLICIT IN VIOLATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OR THE RIGHT UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW TO CONDUCT INNOCENT PASSAGE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(A) a determination with respect to whether, during or after the incident that began on January 12, 2016, in which forces of Iran boarded two United States Navy riverine combat vessels and detained at gunpoint the crews of those vessels, any of the actions of the forces of Iran constituted a violation of—

(i) the Geneva Convention; or

(ii) the right under international law to conduct innocent passage; and

(B) a certification with respect to whether or not Federal funds, including the \$1,700,000,000 payment that was announced by the Secretary of State on January 17, 2016, were paid to Iran, directly or indirectly, to effect the release of—

(i) the members of the United States Navy who were detained in the incident described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) other United States citizens, including Jason Rezaian, Amir Hekmati, Saeed Abedini, Nosratollah Khosravi-Roodsari, and Matthew Trevithick, the release of whom was announced on January 16, 2016.

(2) ACTIONS TO BE ASSESSED.—In assessing actions of the forces of Iran under paragraph (1)(A), the President shall consider, at a minimum, the following actions:

(A) The stopping, boarding, search, and seizure of the two United States Navy riverine combat vessels in the incident described in paragraph (1)(A).

(B) The removal from their vessels and detention of members of the United States Armed Forces in that incident.

(C) The theft or confiscation of electronic navigational equipment or any other equipment from the vessels.

(D) The forcing of one or more members of the United States Armed Forces to apologize for their actions.

(E) The display, videotaping, or photographing of members of the United States Armed Forces and the subsequent broadcasting or other use of those photographs or videos.

(F) The forcing of female members of the United States Armed Forces to wear head coverings.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS.—In the case of each action that the President determines under paragraph (1)(A) is a violation of the Geneva Convention or the right under international law to conduct innocent passage, the President shall include in the report required by that paragraph a description of the action and an explanation of how the action violated the Geneva Convention or the right to conduct innocent passage, as the case may be.

(4) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) LIST OF CERTAIN PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN COMPLICIT IN VIOLATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OR THE RIGHT TO CONDUCT INNOCENT PASSAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the report required by subsection (a), if the President has determined that one or more actions of the forces of Iran constituted a violation of the Geneva Convention or the right under international law to conduct innocent passage, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons who are officials of the Government of Iran or were acting on behalf of that Government that, based on credible evidence, are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, any such violation.

(2) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated list under paragraph (1) as new information becomes available.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—To the maximum extent practicable, the list required by paragraph (1) shall be made available to the public and posted on publicly accessible Internet websites of the Department of Defense and the Department of State.

(c) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with respect to each person on the list required by subsection (b).

(2) SANCTIONS.—

(A) PROHIBITION ON ENTRY AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—An alien on the list required by subsection (b) may not—

(i) be admitted to, enter, or transit through the United States;

(ii) receive any lawful immigration status in the United States under the immigration laws; or

(iii) file any application or petition to obtain such admission, entry, or status.

(B) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person on the list required by subsection (b) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(ii) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The authority to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under clause (i) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(II) GOOD.—In this subparagraph, the term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4618) (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

(iii) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of clause (i) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out clause (i) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN; IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The terms “admitted”, “alien”, and “immi-

gration laws” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(3) FORCES OF IRAN.—The term “forces of Iran” means the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, members of other military or paramilitary units of the Government of Iran, and other agents of that Government.

(4) GENEVA CONVENTION.—The term “Geneva Convention” means the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3316) (commonly referred to as the “Geneva Convention (III)”).

(5) INNOCENT PASSAGE.—The term “innocent passage” means the principle under customary international law that all vessels have the right to conduct innocent passage through another country’s territorial waters for the purpose of continuous and expeditious traversing.

(6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2988. A bill to extend the sunset of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 in order to effectuate the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action in guaranteeing that all nuclear material in Iran remains in peaceful activities; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce with my colleague Senator MURPHY, a bill that extends the sunset of the Iran Sanctions Act, ISA, of 1996 until the President certifies to Congress that the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency has reached a broader conclusion that all nuclear material in Iran remains in peaceful activities.

Currently, ISA expires on December 31st, 2016. Tying ISA’s extension to Iran’s compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, JCPOA, will provide the administration additional leverage to ensure that a “snap back” of sanctions would have significant effect on Iran’s economy. Since its enactment in 1996, ISA has been a pivotal component of U.S. sanctions against Iran’s energy sector and other industries and remains a critical foundation of our overall sanctions architecture.

Administration officials have indicated that extending ISA, with its current waiver authorities, would not violate the JCPOA, as it imposes no new sanctions. Additionally, ISA is about more than Iran’s nuclear program, but also its support for international terrorism, which endangers the national

security and foreign policy interests of the United States and those countries with which the United States shares common strategic and foreign policy objectives. ISA addresses this issue by denying Iran money to finance international terrorism.

By specifying in the bill that the extension of ISA “effectuates the JCPOA,” the intent is to support Congressional actions in line with the deal negotiated by the P5+1 and Iran, particularly following Congress’s comprehensive review of the deal and decision to move forward under the Iran Nuclear Review Agreement Act of 2015.

I am proud to introduce this bill with Senator MURPHY to make sure that ISA is in place during the JCPOA to signal to the commitment of Congress to vigorously enforce Iran’s compliance and to make clear that should Iran break the terms of the agreement, there will be clear consequences, including the re-imposition of sanctions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. 2990. A bill to prohibit the President from preventing foreign air carriers traveling to or from Cuba from making transit stops in the United States for refueling and other technical services based on the Cuban Assets Control Regulations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to introduce bipartisan legislation with my colleague from Maine, Senator KING, to permit foreign air carriers traveling to or from Cuba to make non-traffic, transit stops in the United States. Enactment of this legislation will create new opportunities for U.S. workers and airports.

For decades U.S. airports, including Bangor International Airport in Maine, have lost out on additional revenue because the current travel ban on Cuba prevents them from providing transit stop services to flights departing from or en route to Cuba.

During these transit stops, passengers do not disembark the plane and no new passengers board the aircraft. Yet, these stops are valuable for airports and their employees who can offer fuel, de-icing, catering, and crew services. Under the current travel ban, however, foreign air carriers are forced to make transit stops in Canada rather than the United States, and any potential profit for U.S. airports flies right across the border along with the planes.

The current disparity means that airports like Bangor not only lose revenue related to flights to or from Cuba, but also from transit stops for European flights to and from many other destinations in North America, Central America, and the Caribbean. That is because if foreign airlines cannot use Bangor for all of their flights, it is simply easier and more efficient for them to refuel at one airport that can meet all of their needs.

The purpose of economic sanctions was to limit hard currency to Cuba—not to harm American workers and cities. Allowing U.S. airports to provide these services could support additional jobs for families in Maine and other areas throughout the country.

Allowing such transit stops would also be consistent with existing international air transportation agreements. For example, in 2007 the U.S. and the EU signed an Air Transport Agreement that granted airlines of one party the right to make stops in the territory of the other party for non-traffic, transit purposes.

Likewise, the Chicago Convention, to which there are 191 parties, recognizes the right to refuel or carry out maintenance in a foreign country, including the United States. The United States should fulfill its obligations and permit such transit stops at U.S. airports, no matter the destination.

Our bill would provide American airports and workers the opportunity to compete with Canadian airports and would bring the United States into compliance with international air travel agreements.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 474—PROHIBITING CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATIONS THAT ARE NOT AUTHORIZED

Mr. FLAKE (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LEE, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 474

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Steermark Accountability Resolution”.

SEC. 2. UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report containing a provision making an appropriation—

(1) that is not made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or

(2) that is made to carry out a program, project, or activity for which an authorization of appropriations is not in effect.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—In the Senate, a point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and

concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be decided under the same debate limitation, if any, as the conference report or amendment between the Houses. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(2) DEBATE.—A motion to waive or suspend subsection (a) or to appeal the ruling of the Chair under subsection (a) shall be decided under the same debate limitation, if any, as the bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report containing the applicable provision.

(e) IDENTIFICATION BY COMMITTEE.—

(1) STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD.—If a committee reports a bill or joint resolution containing an appropriation described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), the Chairman of the committee shall submit for printing in the Congressional Record a statement identifying each such appropriation through lists, charts, or other similar means.

(2) PUBLICATION.—As soon as practicable after submitting a statement under paragraph (1), the Chairman of a committee shall make available on a publicly accessible congressional website the information described in paragraph (1). To the extent technically feasible, information made available on a publicly accessible congressional website under this subsection shall be provided in a searchable format.

SENATE RESOLUTION 475—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH RUNNING OF THE INDIANAPOLIS 500 MILE RACE

Mr. COATS (for himself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES 475

Whereas founders of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Carl G. Fisher, Arthur C. Newby, Frank H. Wheeler, and James A. Allison pooled their resources in 1909 to build the Indianapolis Motor Speedway 6 miles from downtown Indianapolis as a testing ground to support the growing automotive industry of Indiana, paving the way for motorsport innovation;

Whereas, in 1909, the track of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was surfaced with 3,200,000 paving bricks at a cost of \$400,000;

Whereas, on May 30, 1911, the first Indianapolis 500 Mile Race took place and was won by Ray Harroun in 6 hours and 42 minutes at an average speed of 74.6 miles per hour;

Whereas, as of 2016, the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race has occurred on every Memorial Day weekend since 1911, except during the involvement of the United States in World Wars I and II from 1917 through 1918 and 1942 through 1945, respectively;

Whereas, in 1936, Louis Meyer, after his third win of the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race,

established the iconic tradition of drinking milk in the winner's circle;

Whereas Tony Hulman purchased the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1945, restoring the track and restarting the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race after its cancellation during World War II;

Whereas the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race is the largest single day sporting event in the world, with more than 300,000 fans packing the grandstands and the expansive infield of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on race day;

Whereas the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race has played an integral part in the culture and heritage of the City of Indianapolis, the State of Indiana, and motorsports and the automotive industry in the United States;

Whereas the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has been a showcase of speed, human achievement, and the continuous pursuit of glory, and is a source of great pride for all citizens of Indiana;

Whereas Tony Kanaan set the record for the fastest Indianapolis 500 Mile Race, finishing it in slightly longer than 2 hours and 40 minutes at an average speed of 187.4 miles per hour;

Whereas, in 2016, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and racing fans around the world prepare to celebrate the greatest spectacle in racing for the 100th time: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the 100th running of the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race.

SENATE RESOLUTION 476—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF MAY 2016 AS “CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 476

Whereas cystic fibrosis (in this preamble referred to as “CF”) is a genetic disease affecting more than 30,000 children and adults in the United States and more than 70,000 children and adults worldwide;

Whereas, in patients with CF, a defective gene causes the body to produce an abnormally thick, sticky mucus that clogs the lungs, produces life-threatening lung infections, and obstructs the pancreas, preventing digestive enzymes from reaching the intestines to help break down and absorb food;

Whereas there are approximately 1,000 new cases of CF diagnosed each year;

Whereas infant blood screening to detect genetic defects is the most reliable and least costly method to identify individuals likely to have 1 of 1,800 different CF mutations;

Whereas early diagnosis of CF permits early treatment and enhances quality of life, longevity, and the treatment of CF;

Whereas CF impacts the families of patients because of the intense daily disease management protocols that patients must endure;

Whereas, in the United States, there are more than 120 CF care centers and 55 affiliate programs with highly trained and dedicated providers that specialize in delivering high-quality, coordinated care for CF patients and their families;

Whereas the number of adults with CF has steadily grown and the median age of survival for a person with CF is now nearly 40 years of age; and

Whereas innovative precision medicines and treatments have greatly improved and extended the lives of patients: Now, therefore, be it